

Appendix M—Detailed CDCR Adult Offender Programs and Activities Tables

CDCR Adult Offender Programs and Activities

Title 15 of the CDCR Policy states that “every able-bodied person committed to the custody of the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is obligated to work as assigned by department staff and by personnel of other agencies to whom the inmate’s custody and supervision may be delegated. Assignment may be to a full day of work, education, or other program activity, or to a combination of work and education or other program activity.” (Article 3, 3040 (a)). Assignments include Support Services for the institution, Academic and Vocational Education programs, and Substance Abuse programs. Offenders earn credit off their sentences (e.g., day for day) for participation in these programs and activities; some can earn hourly pay for certain job assignments. Parolees also participate in education, vocation and other programs, although they do not earn credits for their participation.

For purposes of this report, we define a “program” as a set of structured services designed to achieve specific goals and objectives for specific individuals over a specific period of time. Programs are typically targeted towards particular problems such as substance abuse or criminal thinking. We consider “activities” to be synonymous with job assignments, such as Support Services or Camps.

Prison Programs and Activities

Offenders can participate in one or more programs and-or activities during their time in prison; they may also participate in half-time assignments. Approximately three-quarters of offenders are eligible to participate on a given day. Approximately one-quarter are ineligible to participate, primarily due to being in Prison Reception Centers or administrative segregation units. Of those eligible to be assigned, three-quarters actually participate in programs or other activities on a given day.

Table M-1 gives a one day snapshot of adult offenders who were participating in programs and activities on March 10, 2007.^{at}

^{at} These include all felons and civil addicts on March 10, 2007; it does not exclude prisoners ineligible for work.

CDCR EXPERT PANEL ON ADULT OFFENDER REENTRY AND RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Table M-1: Snapshot of CDCR Adult Offender In-Prison Cohort
Program and Activity Assignments, March 10, 2007

Activity-Program Type	Capacity ¹	Total Assignment	Number of Prisoners Participating ²	% Capacity ³	% of All Prisoners Participating (n=163,667)
Support Services	48,935	45,138	45,100	92.2%	27.6%
Bridging Program	22,212	19,389	19,389	87.3%	11.8%
Academic Education	13,422	12,105	12,045	90.2%	7.4%
Vocational Educational	9,987	9,845	9,052	98.6%	5.5%
Substance Abuse Treatment	8,601	7,621	7,491	88.6%	4.6%
Prison Industries	6,428	6,011	6,011	93.5%	3.7%
Camp	5,048	4,677	4,677	92.7%	2.9%
Community Work Crews	455	306	306	67.3%	0.2%
Forestry Training	460	306	306	66.5%	0.2%
Reception Center Permanent Work Crews	255	162	162	63.5%	0.1%
Joint Venture	73	73	73	100.0%	0.0%
<i>Source: CDCR</i> ¹ Contains both full- and half-time job assignment positions; a prisoner may have two half-time job assignments at any point in time. ² A prisoner with more than one job assignment position per program type is counted only once. ³ Percent capacity is defined as the total number of assignments divided by capacity.					

Table M-1 shows that the largest prisoner assignment category is Support Services. Within this category, institutional cleaner, kitchen worker, and janitor are the most frequent job assignments, accounting for a combined total of over 18,000 offenders out of the 45,100 offenders assigned overall to Support Services. Over 30,000 offenders were participating in academic education or Bridging Program (in-cell study) programming. Over 9,000 prisoners were participating in vocational education (the largest category being office service and related technology). Approximately 7,500 offenders were in substance abuse programs; 4,600 in fire camps; 6,000 in prison industries (sewing machine operator II was by far the largest category, followed by laundry laborer and worker, and optician).

In Table M-1 we looked at the numbers of prisoners participating on one given day. In Table M-2, we look at an Exit Cohort from 2006 and examine the numbers of prisoners who participated in CDCR programs and activities at any point before their releases that year.

APPENDIX M— DETAILED CDCR ADULT OFFENDER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES TABLES

Table M-2: CDCR Adult Offender Prison Exit Cohort Program and Activity Assignments, 2006

Activity-Program Type	Number of Prisoners Participating ¹	% of Released Prisoners (n=134,148)
Support Services	50,019	37.3%
Bridging Program	27,791	20.7%
Academic Education	24,505	18.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment	9,772	7.3%
Vocational Educational	8,736	6.5%
Prison Industries	4,033	3.0%
Forestry Training	3,608	2.7%
Camp	3,589	2.7%
Community Work Crews	748	0.6%
Reception Center Permanent Work Crews	181	0.1%
Joint Venture	40	0.0%
Source: CDCR ¹ A prisoner with more than one job assignment position per program type is counted only once.		

Table M-2 shows that Support Services was still the largest prisoner assignment category, followed by Academic Education and the Bridging Program. Slightly more than one-third of prisoners released in 2006 had been in a Support Services assignment. Approximately one-fifth participated in Bridging or Academic Education programs.

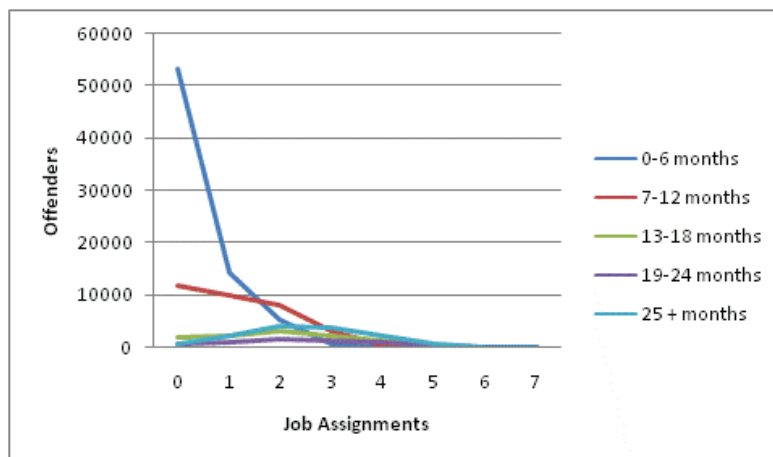
Prisoners can have more than one assignment before they are released. Table L-3 shows the distribution of the number of assignments for the 2006 releases. Nearly 50% of released prisoners had no assignments during their prison terms. Another 21% had one assignment. Just fewer than 30% had two or more assignments during their prison terms.

Table M-3: Number of Program or Job Assignments for 2006 releases

# of Assignments	% of Offenders
0	49.3
1	21.5
2	16.3
3	8.2
4	3.5
5+	1.1
Source: CDCR	

Participation in multiple assignments is highly dependent upon length of stay (LOS) during the prisoner's sentence. Figure L-1 shows the relationship between LOS and the jobs assigned. For those offenders who served 6 months or less, almost 75% were not given any job assignments. Roughly 65% of offenders who served 7 to 12 months had at least one job assignment before their releases. Over 90% of offenders who have served more than 2 years had at least one job assignment.

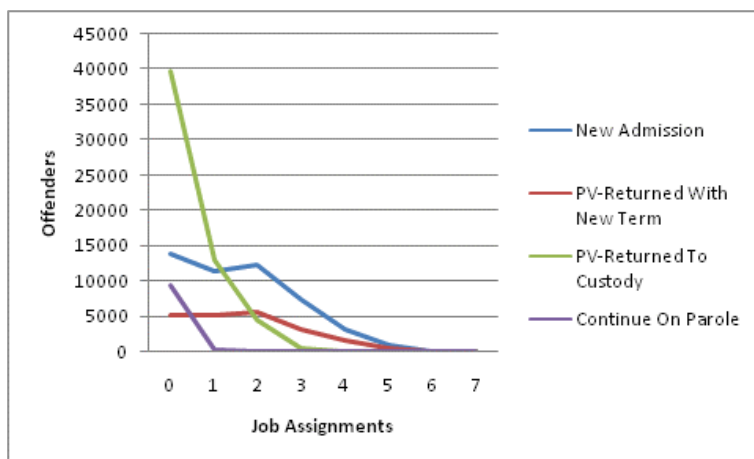
Figure M-1: Job Assignment by Length of Stay (LOS)



Source: CDCR

Another way to examine program participation for released prisoners is by their status as either new admissions or parole violators. Figure M-2 shows the distribution of the number of job assignments by whether the offender was a new admission, a parole violator with a new term, a parole violator returned to custody, or a prisoner released to continue on parole. More than 70% of new admissions released in 2006 received job assignments; for parole violators returned to custody, the opposite was true—almost 70% did not receive a job assignment before they were released from prison.

Figure M-2: Job Assignment by Release Status



Source: CDCR

Prison Program and Activity Descriptions

Academic Education

The CDCR currently provides educational programming throughout all of its prisons. This includes three levels of Adult Basic Education (ABE), High School, General Education Development (GED), and English as a Second Language (ESL). The curricula emphasize reading, writing, computation, and language development. The programs provide offenders with opportunities for further self-improvement through the acquisition of life skills and career training.

Camp

With the assistance of the Department of Forestry and the County of Los Angeles, the CDCR operates close to 40 conservation camps across California. Prisoners serving in these camps act as “the backbone of the State’s wild land firefighting crews” and also perform community service projects. The program acclimates prisoners to working in fire camps and instructs them how to function in the less restrictive camp environment.

Bridging Program

The Distance Education, Bridging Education Program (BEP) is a life skills program designed to provide offenders at Prison Reception Centers with tools to prepare them for a successful and positive experience during their time in prison and also when they are released to their communities. Life skills taught in this program include goal setting, communications, health and fitness, effects of drug and alcohol, relapse prevention strategies, coping, parenting, and the development of a more positive self-image.

Forestry Training

This program puts prisoners classified as being suitable for the camp program through rigorous fitness training. Once they complete the fitness training, the California Department of Forestry Fire Department provides the offenders with fire fighting

training. If prisoners pass this training, they are assigned to fire crews at conservation camps and continue to receive safety and other types of training for the duration of their assignments.

Prison Industries

The Prison Industry Authority (PIA) is a prisoner work program that provides productive job opportunities for prisoners. PIA job assignments support prison safety, help reduce violence, reimburse victims, and produce quality products. PIA operates over 60 different types of service at 22 prisons throughout California, providing job assignments for approximately 6,000 prisoners.

Joint Venture

The Joint Venture Program provides opportunities for prisoners to gain valuable work experience and job skills training. The program is a cooperative effort of private industry and the State of California, whereby private businesses can establish operations inside California State prisons and hire offenders as their workers. Under the provisions of the program, which were enacted with Proposition 139, known as the Prison Inmate Labor Initiative of 1990, prisoners are paid a comparable wage, which is subject to deductions for Federal, State, and local taxes; room and board; crime victim compensation; family support; and mandatory prisoner savings accounts. In 2006, there were 3 employers and approximately 75 prisoners participating in the program.

Community Work Crews

Local communities utilize low *institutional* risk-level prisoners as work crews for many community projects and for maintaining public property.

Reception Center Work Crews

The work crews consist of general population prisoners assigned to the Prison Reception Centers job assignments.

Support Services

The CDCR offers Support Services to enable the prison to operate more effectively and efficiently and to offer offenders the opportunity to get and keep jobs while on parole or to learn skills through on-the-job or vocational training. Assignments may involve everything from important menial tasks to operating clean, safe, and efficient prisons. Examples of Support Services positions are porter, food server, and yard crew worker.

Substance Abuse Treatment Program (SAP)

SAPs provide offenders with in-prison services based on the Therapeutic Community Model, which is designed to create an extended exposure to a continuum of services during incarceration, and facilitate successful reentry into community living. Examples of services include substance abuse treatment and recovery; social, cognitive, and behavioral counseling; life skills training; health related education; and relapse prevention. The CDCR currently operates SAPs in 21 prisons with a total capacity of 9,000 beds.

Vocational Education

The CDCR currently provides vocational programs throughout all of its prisons. There are a wide variety of vocational programs offered, including—welding, auto body repair, and carpentry.

Prisoner Self-Help and Other Leisure Time Activities

In addition to program and activity assignments, prisoners may also participate in activities that are generally known as self help programs, such as Alcoholic Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), or other inmate leisure time activity groups (ILTAGs). Prisoners do not earn credit for participation in these programs.

Because the CDCR does not record prisoner participation in these programs in the same database as information for program and activity assignments, we were not able to obtain detailed information on the characteristics of program participants. However, we were able to abstract prisoner program participation information from Compstat reports for the 4th Quarter of 2006, which we present in Table M-4.

Table M-4: CDCR Self-Help Group Activity Participation Summary, 4th Quarter 2006

Self-Help Group	Meetings
Alcoholics Anonymous	
Total Number of Meetings	1,506
Narcotics Anonymous	
Total Number of Meetings	1,246
Other (Veterans, Parenting, Etc.)	
Total Number of Meetings	2,304
Source: CDCR	

Table M-5: CDCR ILTAG Activity Participation Summary, 4th Quarter 2006

ILTAG (examples: Victim Offender Reconciliation Group, Youth Diversion Group)	Meetings
Total Number of Meetings	1,294
Source: CDCR	

Tables M-4 and M-5 show that relative to program and activity assignments, participation in self-help groups and ILTAGs is small (less than 10%). What is in the reports but not shown in the tables is that: (a) institutions vary both in terms of the number of meetings as well as the type of meetings that are held, (b) AA and NA meetings are consistently held across all institutions, and (c) the two most program-rich institutions appear to be San Quentin and Valley State Prison for Women.

Since the COMPSTAT data used to generate Tables M-4 and M-5 did not provide a detailed description of the kinds of programs that are offered as part of self-help groups and ILTAGs, we looked at one specific institution, the California Men's Colony in San Luis Obispo, to obtain a representative sample of the kinds of programs in operation.

CDCR EXPERT PANEL ON ADULT OFFENDER REENTRY AND RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Table M-6: Self-Help Groups and ILTAGs at California Men's Colony

Program Name	Program Type	Number Services
Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)	12-step	200/week
Narcotics Anonymous (NA)	12-step	100/week
Prisoners Against Child Abuse	Fund raising for non-profit provider	40/week
Literacy Council	Provides literacy training to prisoners to teach others to read	200 prisoners/week
Higher Ground	Youth diversion program that meets with prisoners	12 prisoners
Vietnam Veterans Group	Veterans group that meet with other veterans to assist with discharges and benefits	20/month
Criminal and Gang Members Anonymous*	12-step	60 prisoners
Tokefellow*	Christian personal growth	180/week
Patten College*	College curriculum	100/week
Victim Impact Program*	Empathy development for victims	120 prisoners
Personal Growth Seminar*	Wide range of psychosocial issues in a rehabilitative curricula	450 prisoners
Alternatives to Violence Project	Conflict management skills development	Not reported
Jewish Committee*	One-on-one counseling	40/month
A Felon's Life Awareness, Seeing Hearing*	Prisoner team presentation	30/week
Source: CDCR <i>*Self-help group sponsored by staff or community volunteerism, which is sponsored by the Religious Department at CMC.</i>		

Table M-6 shows the variety of self-help groups and ILTAGs operating at the CMC. Many of these programs operated have by-laws and are supervised by a paid CMC Self-Help Sponsor. These include AA, NA, Prisoners against Child Abuse, Literacy Council, Higher Ground, and Vietnam Veterans Group. The others are sponsored by the Religious Department at CMC. In addition to these groups, the Medical and Mental Health Services Departments provide Smoking Cessation, Anger Management, and Stress Management programs.

Program Performance

Outcome or performance measures for prisoners participating in programs are scarce. Available learning gain scores on the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) for participants in the education program revealed an average gain from Intermediate Basic to Advanced Basic levels for math. No learning gain was demonstrated in the average reading level. (*Note: These results should be interpreted with caution: post-test results were not available for a large percentage of participants.*) Automated information on program completion for substance abuse programs was not available.

Although we did not have information on how successful vocational and prison industries programs are in terms of learned skills or employment obtained post-release, we were able to examine the types of training programs being offered. This information helps answer these important questions: *Is the type of job assignment being offered what is likely to be needed in the workforce? Are offenders being trained in current or obsolete technologies?* Although we were not able to take a detailed look at the match between programs offered and training provided, we were able to make a few general observations by examining the projected job growth rates in different occupations. Table M-7 presents a table of occupations and their projected job growth rates for the period 2004-2014. As you recall, our earlier analysis revealed that the largest category for job assignments was Support

APPENDIX M— DETAILED CDCR ADULT OFFENDER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES TABLES

Services, with cleaners, kitchen workers, and janitors being the largest single categories. The largest category for Vocational training was in office technology. And in Industries, a large number of prisoners worked as sewing machine operators. Although these areas have not been identified as categories with the highest expected job growth rates, they do appear to reflect areas of projected job growth during the next decade.

Table M-7: Projected Job Growth 2004-2014 for Selected Occupations

Occupation	Projected. Job Growth: 2004-2014
Retail Salespeople	288,300
Cashiers	205,700
Waiters/Waitresses	158,400
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers	143,400
General Office Clerks	134,200
Combined Food Preparers	130,700
Registered Nurses	109,100
Janitors and Cleaners	93,300
General and Operations Managers	85,900
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	83,000
Customer Service Representatives	82,300
Teacher Assistants	76,200
Counter Attendants-Food Service-Coffee Shop	75,700
Carpenters	73,100
Landscapers	69,400
Sales Representatives	69,400
Executive Secretaries-Administrative Assistants	68,800
Farm Workers and Laborers, Crop Workers	68,500
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	66,100
Receptionists, Information Clerks	62,800
Food Preparation Workers	61,900
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	61,200
Security Guards	60,300
First-line Supervisors-Managers of Office-Administrative Support Workers	55,800
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special-Vocational Education	55,500
Accountants and Auditors	53,300
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor Trailers	51,800
General Maintenance and Repair Workers	49,300
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	48,700
First Line Supervisors of Retail Salespeople	48,300
<i>Source: Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Division, State of California, California Occupational Projections 2004-2014, available at http://www.calmis.ca.gov/FILE/OCCPROJ/Cal\$OccMost.xls.</i>	

Parole Programs and Activities

Table M-8 presents program participation information for parolees. To document parole program participation, we examined all 2005 releases to parole to allow sufficient time to document program participation in the community. A parolee might appear in more than one row if he or she participated in multiple programs.

Table M-8: CDCR Adult Offender Parole Exit Cohort Program and Activity Assignments, 2005

Program Type	Releases¹	% of all releases (n=113,839)
Police and Corrections Team (PACT)	38,261	33.6%
Substance Abuse Treatment and Recovery (STAR)	6,205	5.5%
Substance Abuse Services Coordinating Agencies (SASCA)	4,440	3.9%
Parolee Employment Program (PEP)	4,071	3.6%
Employment Development Department (EDD)	3,452	3.0%
Parolee Service Centers (PSC)	3,061	2.7%
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers (CLLC)	2,496	2.2%
Parole Services Network (PSN)	1,485	1.3%
Bay Area Service Network (BASN) ²	1,386	1.2%
Residential Multi-Service Centers (RMSC)	943	0.8%
In-Custody Drug Treatment Program (ICDTP)	181	0.2%
<i>Source: CDCR</i> ¹ If an inmate has more than one release in different offense categories, the most serious category will be used. ² Missing data during July 2006 through December 2006 due to discontinuation of case management contract.		

We noted that a third of all parolees (38,261) participated in the PACT program. We also noticed that a large number of parolees (6,645) attended substance abuse programs, in both the SASCA and STAR programs. Over 4,000 parolees attended PEP, almost 3,000 attended PSN and BASN, and a little less than 2,500 attended CLCC. Overall, 43.7% of parolees participated in one or more of the programs listed in Table M-8, while 56.3% did not participate in any of the programs.

Parole Program and Activity Descriptions

Computerized Literacy Learning Center (CLLC)

The CLLC is a computer-assisted instructional program designed to increase the literacy skills of parolees, and thereby improve parolee employability and success. With the exception of those located at Residential Multi-Service Centers, CLLCs are located in the parole offices, thus allowing for efficient referral and monitoring of parolee progress by parole agents, and making them more accessible for parolees. The CLLC is currently operating 20 labs and is available to 78 parole units statewide.

Employment Development Department (EDD)

The CDCR, through an Interagency Agreement with the Employment Development Department (EDD), provides pre-employment services, job search preparation, job placement, and job retention assistance to active parolees statewide. The CDCR-EDD Parolee Job Program works to assist the parolee, using weekly workshops and personal counseling by EDD staff, known as Job Specialists, in preparing for employment and securing and retaining employment. Currently, there are 30 EDD Job Specialists located in CDCR parole units statewide.

In-Custody Drug Treatment Program (ICDTP)

ICDTP is a Valdivia sanctioned program that is intended for parolees who have committed violations as a result of drug or alcohol-related dependency and/or have a need for a period of confinement and treatment to get their substance abuse issues under control. Parolees housed in ICDTP facilities receive education-based treatment programming, followed by residential aftercare (offered through Substance Abuse Services Coordinating Agencies), and participation in self-help activities under the supervision of the Agent of Record. Currently, there are a combined total of 264 jail beds located

at the following facilities: Kern County Jail, Tulare County Adult Pretrial Facility, Del Norte County Jail, San Francisco County Jail, and the Santa Clara County Jail.

Police and Corrections Team (PACT)

The PACT program creates partnerships between local law enforcement agencies and social services agencies. Mandatory PACT orientation meetings provide recently released parolees a "one-stop shopping" atmosphere offering information about available community resources and reinforcing their responsibility to establish community based treatment programming. During the orientation meetings, parolees are able to sign up for community programs. PACT members serve as liaisons between field parole staffs, local service agencies, and contractors that provide substance abuse treatment, transitional living, employment services, subsistence resources (clothing, meals and transportation), and educational-vocational training. The PACT program is operating statewide.

Parolee Employment Program (PEP)

The PEP is administered by community-based contractors that provide employment services to parolees at selected parole sites. The goal of the PEP is to enable parolees to be responsible, self-sufficient, tax-paying members of the community. An individual employment plan is developed for each parolee and each parolee is required to attend weekly job development workshops. Supportive services are provided as related to the parolee's needs. The PEP program is currently located in 9 parole complexes (Fresno, Bakersfield, San Francisco, Alameda, Santa Clara, Los Angeles, Inglewood, Riverside, and San Diego).

Parolee Service Center (PSC)

Utilizing former Halfway-Back facilities (also known as the Community Correctional Re-entry Centers—CCRCs) the PSCs provide non-sanctioned voluntary services to assist parolees in reintegrating into their communities. These are community-based residential programs focusing on employment needs, substance abuse control, stress management, victim awareness, computer-assisted literacy education, life skills training, and job search and placement assistance. There are a total of 685 PSC beds statewide.

Parole Services Network (PSN)

The Parole Services Network is a collaboration between the CDCR-Office of Substance Abuse Programs, the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, and County run alcohol and drug programs. The PSN is a 180-day treatment program through which providers offer treatment in various modalities, to include detoxification (the social model as opposed to in-hospital medical model), residential treatment, Sober Living Environments (SLE), and outpatient services. The overall goal of the PSN is to reduce alcohol and drug related abuse and criminal activity of parolee participants, thereby reducing revocation rates. Every county that receives funding must have a network of drug treatment service providers that cover a wide range of treatment modalities. The PSN program is located in 17 counties and has 620 residential beds statewide.

Residential Multi-Service Center (RMSC)

RMSCs provide shelter, food, substance abuse treatment, counseling, job readiness training, and educational services to homeless parolees. The aim of the centers is to successfully transition parolees to independent living without criminal reoffending by providing a variety of in-house services that combat the many problems that increase the likelihood of becoming and remaining homeless—lack of education, poor employment skills, and substance abuse. Parolees may stay in the RMSC for 180 days, which can be extended up to an additional 180 days at some locations. There are currently 401 contracted RMSC beds statewide.

APPENDIX M— DETAILED CDCR ADULT OFFENDER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES TABLES

Table M-9: Snapshot of CDCR Adult Offender In-Prison Cohort Program and Activity Assignments, March 10, 2007—Age, Race, Gender Distribution

PROGRAM TYPE	AVERAGE AGE	ETHNICITY/RACE				GENDER		
		Black	Hispanic	White	Other	Missing	Female	Male
Academic Education	37	28.1%	47.8%	17.2%	6.9%	0.1%	12.4%	87.5%
Camp	36	24.8%	29.7%	41.0%	4.5%	0.0%	7.2%	92.8%
Bridging Program	36	25.1%	38.1%	31.1%	5.7%	1.3%	7.5%	91.2%
Forestry Training	34	22.9%	36.6%	36.9%	3.6%	0.0%	21.9%	78.1%
Prison Industries	42	34.4%	27.1%	31.2%	7.4%	0.1%	8.9%	91.0%
Joint Venture	42	47.9%	15.1%	30.1%	6.8%	0.0%	60.3%	39.7%
Community Work Crews	36	28.4%	34.3%	34.0%	3.3%	0.0%	2.9%	97.1%
Reception Center Permanent Work Crews	42	48.8%	16.0%	23.5%	11.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Support Services	39	30.6%	32.4%	29.4%	7.7%	0.1%	6.8%	93.1%
Substance Abuse Treatment	36	33.1%	29.7%	33.6%	3.6%	0.1%	22.1%	77.8%
Vocational Educational	37	27.6%	35.8%	29.3%	7.4%	0.1%	11.2%	88.7%
<i>Source: CDCR n=163,667</i>								

Table M-10: Snapshot of CDCR Adult Offender In-Prison Cohort Program and Activity Assignments, March 10, 2007—Offense Distribution

PROGRAM TYPE	OFFENSE CATEGORY				
	Missing	Against Persons	Property	Drug	Other
Academic Education	0.1%	56.5%	16.7%	20.2%	6.5%
Camp	0.0%	24.3%	31.3%	36.7%	7.8%
Bridging Program	3.7%	19.1%	33.5%	32.8%	10.9%
Forestry Training	0.0%	23.5%	35.0%	35.3%	6.2%
Prison Industries	0.1%	65.3%	14.2%	15.9%	4.5%
Joint Venture	0.0%	83.6%	11.0%	5.5%	0.0%
Community Work Crews	0.0%	20.3%	29.7%	39.2%	10.8%
Reception Center Permanent Work Crews	0.0%	59.9%	16.0%	19.8%	4.3%
Support Services	0.1%	55.2%	18.4%	19.7%	6.5%
Substance Abuse Treatment	0.5%	23.4%	27.7%	39.4%	8.9%
Vocational Educational	0.1%	64.8%	14.4%	14.8%	5.8%
<i>Source: CDCR n=163,667</i>					

CDCR EXPERT PANEL ON ADULT OFFENDER REENTRY AND RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Table M-11: Snapshot of CDCR Adult Offender In-Prison Cohort Program and Activity Assignments, March 10, 2007—Sex, Serious-Violent Distribution

PROGRAM TYPE	SEX REGISTRATION	SERIOUS-VIOLENT OFFENSE			
		Neither	Serious	Violent	Missing
Academic Education	18.2%	43.7%	11.0%	45.2%	0.1%
Camp	0.0%	71.3%	10.9%	17.8%	0.0%
Bridging Program	7.2%	82.6%	10.7%	3.0%	3.7%
Forestry Training	0.3%	75.5%	10.5%	14.1%	0.0%
Prison Industries	14.7%	31.3%	8.8%	59.8%	0.1%
Joint Venture	1.4%	13.7%	12.3%	74.0%	0.0%
Community Work Crews	1.0%	77.8%	10.5%	11.8%	0.0%
Reception Center Permanent Work Crews	5.6%	35.2%	10.5%	54.3%	0.0%
Support Services	13.8%	43.4%	9.7%	46.8%	0.1%
Substance Abuse Treatment	2.6%	77.1%	10.7%	11.7%	0.5%
Vocational Educational	18.2%	35.4%	9.2%	55.3%	0.1%
Source: CDCR n=163,667					

Table M-12: CDCR Adult Offender Prison Exit Cohort Program and Activity Assignments, 2006—Age, Race, Gender Distribution

PROGRAM TYPE	AVERAGE AGE	ETHNICITY/RACE				GENDER	
		Black	Hispanic	White	Other	Female	Male
Academic Education	36	27.6%	37.5%	30.1%	4.8%	16.8%	83.2%
Camp	35	23.8%	31.2%	41.0%	4.0%	7.0%	93.0%
Bridging Program	36	25.5%	37.7%	32.4%	4.4%	14.7%	85.3%
Forestry Training	34	23.8%	33.5%	38.4%	4.4%	8.0%	92.0%
Prison Industries	38	30.6%	29.5%	34.8%	5.2%	12.2%	87.8%
Joint Venture	41	35.0%	12.5%	45.0%	7.5%	35.0%	65.0%
Community Work Crews	36	31.7%	25.5%	38.4%	4.4%	3.1%	96.9%
Reception Center Permanent Work Crews	41	34.8%	28.2%	30.4%	6.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Support Services	36	26.6%	34.1%	34.3%	5.0%	12.6%	87.4%
Substance Abuse Treatment	36	29.9%	31.5%	35.3%	3.3%	27.1%	72.9%
Vocational Educational	36	28.7%	34.1%	31.8%	5.5%	14.7%	85.3%
Source: CDCR 2006 n=134,148							

APPENDIX M— DETAILED CDCR ADULT OFFENDER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES TABLES

Table M-13: CDCR Adult Offender Prison Exit Cohort Program
and Activity Assignments, 2006—Offense Distribution

PROGRAM TYPE	OFFENSE CATEGORY				
	Missing	Against Persons	Property	Drug	Other
Academic Education	0.024%	29.7%	30.0%	30.3%	9.9%
Camp	0.028%	20.4%	32.1%	39.5%	8.1%
Bridging Program	0.014%	18.9%	35.9%	34.6%	10.7%
Forestry Training	0.028%	21.3%	32.7%	38.1%	7.9%
Prison Industries	0.025%	34.2%	28.3%	29.3%	8.1%
Joint Venture	0.000%	57.5%	20.0%	17.5%	5.0%
Community Work Crews	0.000%	15.4%	37.0%	37.7%	9.9%
Reception Center Permanent Work Crews	0.000%	32.0%	26.5%	33.1%	8.3%
Support Services	0.022%	24.6%	32.6%	32.2%	10.5%
Substance Abuse Treatment	0.000%	20.9%	31.4%	38.3%	9.4%
Vocational Educational	0.000%	42.1%	25.2%	25.2%	7.6%
Source: CDCR 2006 n=134,148					

Table M-14: CDCR Adult Offender Prison Exit Cohort Program
and Activity Assignments, 2006—Sex, Serious-Violent Distribution

PROGRAM TYPE	SEX REGISTRATION	SERIOUS-VIOLENT OFFENSE		
		Neither	Serious	Violent
Academic Education	8.3%	73.1%	11.6%	15.3%
Camp	0.2%	76.5%	11.5%	12.0%
Bridging Program	6.0%	85.6%	11.3%	3.1%
Forestry Training	0.2%	75.9%	11.5%	12.5%
Prison Industries	8.1%	66.2%	11.9%	21.9%
Joint Venture	15.0%	32.5%	12.5%	55.0%
Community Work Crews	0.1%	82.8%	7.8%	9.5%
Reception Center Permanent Work Crews	6.6%	70.7%	10.5%	18.8%
Support Services	6.7%	78.5%	10.5%	10.9%
Substance Abuse Treatment	3.3%	81.7%	10.4%	8.0%
Vocational Educational	12.9%	59.4%	12.7%	27.9%
Source: CDCR 2006 n=134,148				

CDCR EXPERT PANEL ON ADULT OFFENDER REENTRY AND RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Table M-15: CDCR Adult Offender Parole Exit Cohort Program and Activity Assignments, 2005—Age, Race, Gender Distribution

PROGRAM TYPE	AVERAGE AGE	ETHNICITY/RACE				GENDER	
		Black	Hispanic	White	Other	Female	Male
Bay Area Service Network (BASN)	38	40.8%	19.8%	34.2%	5.2%	11.8%	88.2%
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers (CLLC)	35	36.6%	36.4%	24.0%	3.0%	15.4%	84.6%
Employment Development Department (EDD)	34	24.6%	36.5%	32.9%	5.9%	14.1%	85.9%
In-Custody Drug Treatment Program (ICDTP)	37	18.8%	28.2%	49.7%	3.3%	7.2%	92.8%
Police and Corrections Team (PACT)	35	27.4%	30.0%	37.4%	5.2%	12.1%	87.9%
Parolee Employment Program (PEP)	36	48.4%	24.9%	22.7%	4.1%	12.8%	87.2%
Parolee Service Centers (PSC)	38	41.6%	21.2%	33.4%	3.8%	9.0%	91.0%
Parole Services Network (PSN)	37	22.7%	32.6%	42.4%	2.3%	13.9%	86.1%
Residential Multi-Service Centers (RMSC)	38	46.4%	25.9%	25.9%	1.8%	11.5%	88.5%
Substance Abuse Services Coordinating Agencies (SASCA)	38	28.6%	23.4%	45.0%	3.0%	15.1%	84.9%
Substance Abuse Treatment and Recovery (STAR)	37	34.4%	30.4%	31.1%	4.0%	12.0%	88.0%
Source: CDCR 2005 n=125,961							

Table M-16: CDCR Adult Offender Parole Exit Cohort Program and Activity Assignments, 2005—Offense Distribution

PROGRAM TYPE	OFFENSE CATEGORY				
	Missing	Against Persons	Property	Drug	Other
Bay Area Service Network (BASN)	0.2%	21.9%	37.9%	30.8%	9.2%
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers (CLLC)	0.0%	25.7%	34.1%	30.0%	10.2%
Employment Development Department (EDD)	0.0%	28.2%	33.5%	27.9%	10.4%
In-Custody Drug Treatment Program (ICDTP)	0.0%	8.8%	37.0%	42.5%	11.6%
Police and Corrections Team (PACT)	0.1%	23.4%	33.4%	31.8%	11.3%
Parolee Employment Program (PEP)	0.0%	27.0%	33.5%	29.3%	10.2%
Parolee Service Centers (PSC)	0.0%	17.4%	41.6%	33.1%	8.0%
Parole Services Network (PSN)	0.0%	18.5%	36.2%	36.2%	9.1%
Residential Multi-Service Centers (RMSC)	0.0%	16.6%	40.2%	36.7%	6.5%
Substance Abuse Services Coordinating Agencies (SASCA)	0.1%	15.7%	34.6%	42.7%	6.9%
Substance Abuse Treatment and Recovery (STAR)	0.0%	20.4%	35.1%	33.7%	10.7%
Source: CDCR 2005 n=125,961					

APPENDIX M— DETAILED CDCR ADULT OFFENDER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES TABLES

*Table M-17: CDCR Adult Offender Parole Exit Cohort Program
and Activity Assignments, 2005—Sex, Serious-Violent Distribution*

PROGRAM TYPE	SEX REGISTRATION	SERIOUS/VIOLENT OFFENSE			
		Neither	Serious	Violent	Missing
Bay Area Service Network (BASN)	3.5%	79.7%	11.5%	8.5%	0.2%
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers (CLLC)	9.8%	76.8%	11.4%	11.8%	0.0%
Employment Development Department (EDD)	9.2%	75.2%	12.1%	12.7%	0.0%
In-Custody Drug Treatment Program (ICDTP)	0.0%	91.2%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Police and Corrections Team (PACT)	6.0%	81.2%	10.0%	8.7%	0.1%
Parolee Employment Program (PEP)	8.6%	76.3%	10.5%	13.1%	0.0%
Parolee Service Centers (PSC)	0.5%	83.1%	10.4%	6.5%	0.0%
Parole Services Network (PSN)	3.7%	82.0%	11.0%	7.1%	0.0%
Residential Multi-Service Centers (RMSC)	0.4%	82.7%	11.0%	6.3%	0.0%
Substance Abuse Services Coordinating Agencies (SASCA)	3.1%	85.9%	8.7%	5.3%	0.1%
Substance Abuse Treatment and Recovery (STAR)	6.3%	81.9%	10.7%	7.4%	0.0%
<i>Source: CDCR 2005 n=125,961</i>					

